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April 1982

FY'82

MID-YEAR

DOD GRILL FLAME PROGRESS REPORT

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SG1J

WARNING NOTICE - Intelligence Sources and Methods Involved

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I STATUS OF THE PROGRAM

A. Introduction

This mid-year report addresses developments in the program covering the period 1 October 1981 to 1 April 1982. The previous history and all background data from the program's inception in 1980 to mid-year 1981 may be found in the DoD Grill Flame Progress Report dated April 1981. This document traces government involvement with psychoenergetics research beginning in 1972. The amounts spent, goals pursued, publications produced, intelligence data gained and the evolution of the current program are discussed. Another publication, FY'81 DoD Grill Flame Progress Report dated November 1981, reviews all the work done in FY'82. In addition to these, there are technical reports covering each of the individual tasks pursued at SRI International. These are listed in Appendix A. Only the work done by SRI is reviewed in these publications as funds have not been sufficient to develop and task other contractors.

B. Discussion

The tasks in progress at SRI are shown in Figure 1. The RV enhancement task includes the training of Army personnel to carry out remote viewing with the most recently developed SRI protocol.

SG1D In the DIA program an intelligence study on the USSR has been

The data base management system (DBMS) under development is expected to result in an improved capacity to store and manipulate RV-derived data, management data and intelligence data.

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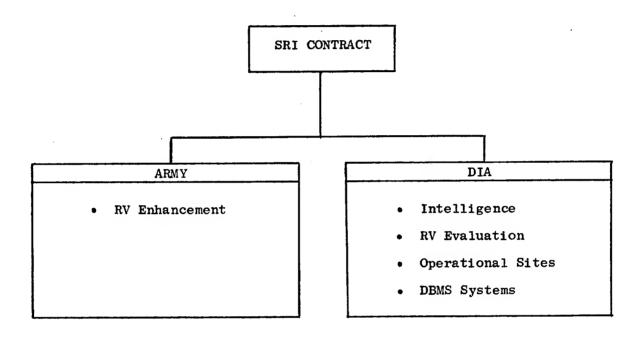


FIGURE 1

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II PROJECT TASK

Project task sheets on each individual task have been prepared and are presented in the next several pages. These sheets include data such as project descriptions, goals, highlights, sponsor expectations and current status.

Attachment #1

Statement of Sponsor's Expectation

- 1. Improve, through practice, the reliability of remote viewing.
- 2. Work with selected individuals to gain better and more reliable data from remote viewing sessions.
- 3. Continue research on any facet of remote viewing that offers promise of being improved by training.
- 4. Work toward the development of a training program that will accommodate future DoD needs.

Attachment #2

Verbal Description of Project

SRI International is tasked with working toward the development of training procedures that will accommodate future DoD needs. Under investigation is a training procedure developed by an SRI remote viewer consultant, I. Swann. The procedure focuses on improving reliability of remote viewing by controlling those factors that tend to introduce noise into the RV product.

The Swann procedure is based on the observation that, with the application of a "stimulus" (e.g., the reading of a coordinate) there appears to be a momentary burst of "signal" that enters into awareness for a few seconds and then fades away. It is at this point that imagination appears to be triggered to fill in the void, producing noise due to associational and analytical overlays.

The techniques designed to handle the above noise problem involve (a) repeated coordinate presentation and quick-reaction response on the part of the remote viewer to minimize imaginative overlays, (b) the use of a specially-designed acoustic-tiled featureless room with homogeneous coloring to minimize environmental overlay, and (c) the adoption of a limited monitor role behavior to minimize monitor overlay.

The training proceeds through a series of six stages of proficiency, hypothesized to correspond to six stages of increasing contact with the target site. These are outlined in the following table.

Stage		<u> </u>	
(1)	Major gestalt	Land surrounded by water, an island	
(2)	Sensory contact	Cold sensation, wind-swept feeling	
(3)	Dimension, motion, mobility	Rising up, a panoramic view	
(4)	Quantitative aspects	Three large buildings, clustered together as a facility	
(5)	Special qualitative aspects	Scientific research, live organisms	
(6)	Significant analytical aspects	Scientific research, live organisms BW preparation site	

Example

During FY'82 these procedures under development are being transmitted to three inexperienced SRI remote viewers and to three INSCOM viewers selected by the client. The purpose is to investigate technology transfer to new trainees (as contrasted with the FY'81 program in which the technology was transferred, with success, to experienced viewers). The theory sessions are complemented by practice sessions consisting of extensive targeting on sites around the world by coordinate remote viewing, with feedback being given on the basis of material available from National Geographic magazines, world aeronautical charts, etc. Both the Program Leader (Puthoff) and DIA observe the theory class and act as monitors for several of COTR the RV sessions in order to monitor progress of the training program. "Exams" on the progress of the training program are then provided periodically and by operational RV tasks by selection of special targets by SG1J (See Section III).

SG1J

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Attachment #1

Statement of Sponsor's Expectation

Targets that are both real and of much interest will be submitted to SRI as they arise. SRI will access RV channels and report results directly to DIA.

Attachment #2

Verbal Description of Project

The Operational RV Task has as its requirement the generation of RV transcript material in response to client-generated requests for data on operational sites or events of interest to the client. Such requests are forwarded to the RV group at SRI International through the on-site DIA COTR, who maintains control of operational activities on the program. Responses are obtained from the SRI RV consultants, often on a quick-reaction basis, and the results forwarded to the client for use and evaluation. Evaluation sheets prepared by the user are then returned to the SRI evaluation team for use in assessing overall RV performance as determined by this form of "field testing." Such results are then entered into a computerized data-base-management system to provide information useful in selecting RV consultants for certain tasks, etc.

Attachment #1

Statement of Sponsor's Expectation

Develop a method/technique that can be used to evaluate data derived from coordinate remote viewing. The method will allow for both absolute and comparative measure of the success of each remote viewing session. It will deal with both the amount of correct data and the degree it is correct.

Project Name: RV Evaluation Method

Attachment #2

Verbal Description of Project:

The goal of the RV evaluation project is to provide the sponsor with a technique to assess the accuracy and reliability of RV data. To accomplish this, however, it is necessary to define the problem within the context of the client's needs. It is also necessary to account for the particular abilities of the subjects under evaluation.

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Attachment #1

Statement of Sponsor's Expectation

Develop a database management system that will accommodate all project needs (training sites, operational sites, intelligence data, management data, cost data). The DBMS will be able to both store and manipulate the data.

Project Name: Data Base Management System.

Attachment #2

Verbal Description of Project

The DBMS project is to provide the sponsor with a data base management capability. If possible the project is to use "off the shelf" hardware and software items. Various application programs can then be writen to address the specific project requirements. The goal of these programs is to provide the non-computer oriented person easy access to the growing amount of project data.

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Attachment #2

Verbal Description of Project

Many costs on a large program with many tasks do not fall into the purview of any specific task. These include general telecons, project report preparation and mailouts, etc. Therefore, a separate task is set up for such expenses so that they can be accounted for separately.

III OPERATIONAL REMOTE VIEWING

Throughout the year SRI was asked to contribute RV-derived data in response to real operational requirements. Those that were conducted under the DIA program are summarized in Figure 2. Complete documentation (transcripts, messages, evaluations) can be obtained through SI/SAO channels on a need-to-know basis. In addition, we also computed the cost of each site investigated.

V GRILL FLAME FINANCIAL STATUS

The budget for Grill Flame research is shown in the next two charts (Figures 3 and 4). The first one gives an overall look at what was budgeted for FY'82 and the second shows what was spent on each project.

It may be remembered that in May 1980, it was stated that continuing to support psychoenergetics in the manner its history reveals, is not very productive and neither DoD money nor SRI personnel's time is getting maximum utilization. The suggestion was that enough time and money to do a thorough evaluation of the field's potential application to intelligence problems should be provided. This was agreed to and a conceptual three-year program developed. Since then, there have been major problems in the amount and timing of funds in both FY'81 and FY'82. It would be a major effort even to list the problems. Many of you are already familiar with the difficulties and did indeed spend much time and effort in solving the problems. This is appreciated by both myself and the SRI personnel. However, I must report that the perturbations in funding have prevented our attaining all our goals in FY'81. It further appears that our FY'82 goals may not be realized until perhaps mid FY'83. The final goal of thoroughly evaluating the phenomena by end of year FY'83 is still possible but requires money, time, and no further turbulence during the remainder of FY'82 and all of FY'83.

- A. FY'82 BUDGET
 - DIA \$330K
 ARMY 125K
 ARMY (EOY) 60K
 TOTAL \$575K
- B. EXPENDITURE IN FIRST HALF OF FY'82: \$287,538
- C. FUNDS REMAINING FOR SECOND HALF OF FY'82: \$100,704

FIGURE 3 OVERALL BUDGET FOR FY'82

VI GRILL FLAME GOALS

The stated goal of the Grill Flame Program is to determine if RV-derived data can be included in the tools of intelligence analysts.

If it is a potential source of intelligence, then we are also interested in developing countermeasures. In addition, work in the USSR and other foreign countries is and will remain of great interest.

It should be emphasized, however, that data derived through psychic means is not intended to replace any existing intelligence collection systems. It will be no more than one more tool an analyst uses to develop his estimates and reports.

The three-year effort suggested in May 1980 will expire at the end of FY'83. At this point the results of the program will be reported to the appropriate decision makers. Their guidance will then determine the future activities in psychoenergetics by the DoD. Therefore, a number of questions must be answered, certain problems need to be solved and certain issues resolved. For instance, can the reliability of remote viewing be increased? How should people be selected and trained to produce data? How is the data to be evaluated? In addition, numerous research and development programs are needed to both maintain and advance the state-of-the-art in remote viewing. These are all needed, just to advance the remote viewing program. There are, however, many more areas in psychoenergetics that are of potential value to the DoD. This could be an entire study so I will not attempt to pursue it here. If anyone wants such a study it can be produced.

The more important issues for remote viewing and their status are presented in Figure 5. These issues are presented in an organizational fashion in Figure 6.

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Issues	Status	
SELECTION	Not begun	
TRAINING	Begun, excellent results	
PRODUCTION	Begun, variable results	
EVALUATION	In-progress, complete FY'82	
DATA STORAGE	In-progress	
RESEARCH	Training research only	
INTELLIGENCE	In progress	
COUNTERMEASURES	Not begun	
SEARCH, TRACKING METHODS	Not begun	

FIGURE 5 PROGRESS TOWARD MAJOR PROJECT GOALS

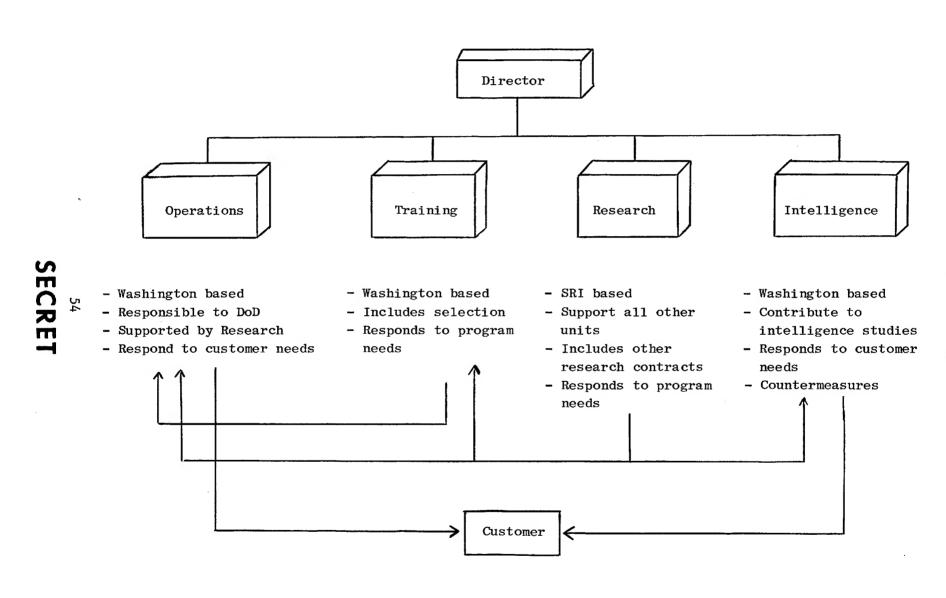


FIGURE 6 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF PROJECT GOALS

VII PROPOSED PROGRAM--FY'83

It is difficult to design a program for FY'83 when many of the FY'82 tasks have not been completed. This, however, must be done now to allow enough time for the contract cycle to be completed. The data presented below is intended only as a guide to the things that can be done in the FY'83 program. Additional factors, like funds and goals of the sponsors would need to be settled before the program becomes final.

Training has thus far received adequate funding and has produced excellent results. Informal observation reveals a substantial rise in the accuracy of remote viewing data. The program seems to confirm that individuals can be selected and then trained to produce highly reliable data. Not only are the reliability and accuracy increased, the depth of data is much improved. In the latter stages of remote viewing the viewer achieves much greater contact with the remote site. This area then must be continued if Army personnel are to obtain the best available state-of-the-art training.

SG1A

A second area that must be pursued in FY'83 is the intelligence effort. This, of course, is important considering the DIA charter. In the past

Also, in the past year a number of operational sites were examined by SRI. In the future, it is likely that the number of sites examined will be even greater. So, this must also be carried into FY'83.

It is expected that operational and training sites, management data, intelligence data and project historical information will be stored in an automated system that will permit manipulation and retrieval. If more

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work needs to be done it should be some part of the program. If the system is operable, funds will be needed only for maintenance.

Among the new areas where work is needed, search/tracking has the highest priority. Much of the current effort has been dependent on using coordinates. That is, the viewer is given a set of geographic coordinates and he is asked to describe the area. The search for people, aircraft or naval ships, followed by a description of how to find the objects has not been researched enough to have a well defined methodology or procedure. This area must be included in the FY'83 program.

To complement the training program work must begin in FY'83 to provide criteria of general use for selecting individuals to receive RV training.

Countermeasures is also a very important, large and complex area that has received but little attention. A major effort must begin in FY'83 to detect intrusion and to counter it.

There are certainly many other aspects of psychoenergetics that should be investigated. The ones discussed are merely a sample. It should not be interpreted as the only things SRI is capable of doing. They are very capable of carrying out many other tasks in either applications or basic research. They simply await guidance and funds.

Appendix A

MAJOR SRI REPORTS

"Perceptual Augmentation Techniques" Final Report to CIA, Secret	December 1975
"A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer" Proc. IEEE, Unclassified	March 1976
"Advanced Threat Technique Assessment" Final Report to FTD, Secret	July 1977
"Sensing of Remote EM Sources" Final Report to Navelex, Unclassified	April 1978
"Psychoenergetic Research: Suggested Approaches" White Paper for Grill Flame Committee, Unclassified	May 1978
"Advanced Threat Technique Assessment" Final Report to FTD, Secret	October 1978
"Novel Intelligence Collection Techniques" Progress Report to DIA, Secret	January 1980
"Special Orientation Techniques" Final Report to INSCOM, Secret	June 1980
"Electronic System Perturbation Techniques" Final Report to MIA, Secret	September 1980
"Experimental Psi Research: Implications for Physics" AAAS Selected Symposium 57, Unclassified	January 1981
"Feasibility Study on the Vulnerability of the MPS System to RV Detection Techniques" White Paper for AFTEC, Secret	February 1981

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"Review of the Psychoenergetics Research Organization September 1981 in the Soviet Union (1960 to 1980)" Final Report to DIA, Secret "Database Management Feasibility" January 1982 Final Report to DIA, Secret "Countermeasures: A Survey and Evaluation" January 1982 Final Report to DIA, Secret "RV Reliability, Enhancement, and Evaluation" February 1982 Final Report to DIA, Secret "RV Detection Techniques Applied to ASW" March 1982 White Paper for DIA, Secret "Audiolinguistic Correlations with the Quality April 1982 of Remote Viewing Sessions" Final Report to DIA, Secret

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